

The Squatter Sovereign.

ATCHISON, MAY 29, 1855.

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THEY SUSTAIN THEMSELVES BY LYING.
The question has been often asked, why are so large a majority of the population of the New England States abolitionists. The reason is this: They are naturally a mean and jealous people, anxious to hear, and willing to circulate, slanderous stories about the institutions of the South. Their leaders gain their daily bread by manufacturing lies for publication, in which some case of inhuman treatment of a slave is pictured out with glowing eloquence. It works on the sympathies of the marvelous—the interested, for pecuniary gain and political elevation, harp upon it. The children in the schools are taught to associate slavery with manacles and chains, and to look upon the slaveholder as a cruel monster. Hence it is, that these early impressions, engrained upon the twig, incline the tree, and the young pupil, in mature years, becomes a tutor of the popular doctrine. They sustain themselves by lying, because all of their stories, by which the sympathies of the populace are worked upon, are but base lies—lies drawn from the imagination of some novelist, whose daily sustenance depends upon his success in gulling the community. Hence it is, that so many are abolitionists; hence it is, that so many northern people, on seeing slavery as it exists, express their opinions, and change their opinions.

SINKING OF THE ATCHISON STEAM FERRY BOAT.—The steam ferry boat, "Mary," sunk just above Booneville, while on the way to this place, a short time since. We learn, by a printed notice, that the enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Million, Barnes & Bros., of the Atchison Ferry, will purchase another steamboat for this place, as soon as a trade can be effected. It is their determination to keep a first class ferry, and we think our citizens should give them a liberal support.

The total number of slaves in Kansas, as far as known, is four.—Boston paper.

It is no such thing. There are four times that number in this town, and the returns of the abolition census taking, as far back as March last, show the number to have been at that time near two hundred. We are willing to wage a four year old "nigger" against a male colt, that Kansas contains, at this time, five hundred slaves. To this number, daily acquisitions are being made by emigrants, settling here from the Southern States.

We received a number of new subscribers this week, from different sources, for which our friends have our thanks. We hope all who feel an interest in Kansas, will strive to extend the circulation of the Sovereign.

The editor of the Herald styles himself a "lordly bull." This he may be, but we can safely affirm that the importation of such an animal will greatly degenerate, instead of improve the stock of the country.

The whig papers, which have been shocked at the tameness of the administration in its conduct of negotiations with Spain, are suddenly alarmed lest it shall be rash, and go too far! Oh! consistency!

Nearly two hundred letters were forwarded from the Atchison Post Office, on Tuesday last.

To gain information, concerning the cheapness of Goods in our city, look over our advertisements.

THE IRISHMAN'S APOLOGY.

BY W. J. JAMES.

Oh! blame not the sigh which escapes from my breast,
Ye favored, and happy, with whom I sojourn;
The friends of my boyhood still suffer oppress'd,
And Enix continues in bondage to mourn.

Oh! blame not the tear which I cannot suppress,
Ye sons of America, honored and free,
I love not my land of adoption the less,
That I mourn the dark fate of poor Enix.

I would peril my life for American laws—
For the home she bestows, the rights she imparts;
My last drop of blood I would shed in thy cause,
Great land of strong hands, mighty minds, happy hearts.

Then blame not the tear which I cannot suppress,
Ye sons of America, happy and brave,
The land of my birth, is a land of distress;
Hibernia is but the home of the slave!

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for May, edited by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, and L. A. Godey is now on our table. This Magazine, is embellished with a fine steel engraving of the Motherless Daughter, and contains numerous fashion Plates, which are executed by artists eminently qualified to the task. This is undoubtedly a valuable book for our lady readers, as in it the latest fashion Plates are always to be seen, together with the different plates of Bonnets, Capes, Head Dresses, &c. A popular piece of Music can always be found in it. Subscription price, one copy one year \$3; two copies \$5; six copies \$10. Address L. A. Godey, 113 Chesnut Street Philadelphia.

HARD RAIN.—On Friday last we were visited by a refreshing shower and high winds. We do not remember of ever seeing so much water fall in so short a time, as during this late rain. The emigrants encamped back of town were completely drowned out, their tents being blown down by the hard winds, and their families exposed to the storm. By examining a tub, which was left out, we find that about five inches of water had fallen. We may reasonably expect a rise in the river, as from indications the rain must have extended for some distance about this place.

DRUG STORE.—J. B. Ewell, has just received a lot of Drugs per steamer Sultan, and is now opening the same in his new Store. We advise all Emigrants, before starting on the Plains to lay in a good supply of Medicines, as there are no places between here and their journey's end, where such things can be bought. In the Cholera time, all emigrants should carry a remedy for that deadly disease.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the May number of this popular Monthly. This Magazine is now under the control of Abraham H. Lee Esq., who has contributed much towards making it an inimitable publication. Each number contains rich steel engravings, fashion plates &c., and is afforded to subscribers at \$3, per annum. Prospectus published next week.

GREAT REACTION IN MICHIGAN.—A telegraphic dispatch from Detroit, says, that the Democrats have defeated the Know-Nothing and Abolitionists, in the great majority of the town elections in that State. These signs indicate that Michigan will rescind the anti slavery instructions which the last Know-Nothing Legislature of that State sent to Gen. Cass and his colleague.

BAD STOCK.—The "lordly bull," now on exhibition at the Herald office, Leavenworth, is said to be the meanest stock ever imported from the Old Dominion. It is doubtful whether Messrs. Eastin & Adams, the owners, could be induced to present him at any of the cattle shows.

The Missouri River having become too low for the purpose of navigation, has been converted into a receptacle, for abolition printing offices. A nobler use could not have been conceived. Pitch them! Several are yet left, which should by all means take a trip to the bottom of the river.—Brunswick.

Our sentiments to a T. Pith'em int.—There are three in this Territory, which we think would be an ornament to the Missouri River.

THE WAVERLY MAGAZINE.—is received. It is as interesting as usual. Persons wishing to subscribe for an interesting literary Journal should address the publisher of the Waverly, Moses A. Dow, Esq., Boston Mass. Subscription price one dollar, in advance.

"Firmament" is the name of a newly discovered article of fuel, made out of common clay. It was recently tried in the New Orleans Delta office, and was pronounced equal to the best quality of coal.

Physicians rarely take medicine, lawyers seldom go to law, and ministers clear of other persons churches.—Editors, however, read all the papers they can get hold of.

JUST RECEIVED.—S. Dixon, has just received per steamer Sultan, an addition to his already large stock of Provisions and Groceries.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.

Free Soil at the point of the Bayonet.

The Abolitionists, having failed to take Kansas by the storm of agitation, and by pouring in hordes of purchased emigrants, have at last, in their desperation, called for the intervention of the United States Army to put down the Missourians. The proposition comes from the New York Evening Post, in an elaborate article, the pith of which is contained in the following extract:

"The Chief Magistrate has but one course to pursue. He must stand by Gov. Reeder; he must see that the real settlers of Kansas elect their own Legislature, and if they are disturbed and hindered by hands of ruffians from any of the States, the disturbers must be put down by the strong arm of the government. We have raised a few new regiments lately for the purpose of protecting the people of Oregon and California from the Indians. In both of those parts of the country the Indians are now quiet; not a rifle is likely to be aimed by a savage at a white man for months to come, nor a cow or horse to be driven off from the neighborhood of a white man's cabin. It is the settlers of Kansas who are in danger; they are ten times more exposed to the incursions of marauders than the settlers of the region beyond the Rocky Mountains. If they are not to be plundered of their property, they are to be robbed of their political rights; the plot is laid by a tribe of savages to whom the Indians on the Pacific coast are quiet and pacific, and blood is to be spilled by the armed and drunken crew who go out on this profligate errand, rather than it should fall of execution. Here, then, is the place for the new regiments; a detachment of men in military order to guard the polls when any disturbance, any violent intrusion of bullies sent out from Missouri, is expected. There is not one man in ten throughout the whole country who would not say that this is the best use to which our troops can be put."

If it were true that only one man in ten throughout the country should be opposed to the domination of the Free-soilers in Kansas, yet if all these tenth men happened to be on the spot and ready to risk life for their cause, they would form an exceedingly respectable and very dangerous party to trifle with, even on the part of the United States Army. But we have no apprehension that, under the administration of Franklin Pierce, the army will be put to any such base uses as surrounding the polls and managing the politics of a Territorial government.

But the articles of the Post is based on the assumptions, or rather fabrications, of the Abolition press, that the elections were carried by violence and fraud. They first invent the facts, and then invent a remedy for them. The following is a simple, and we believe, truthful statement of the history of the Kansas settlement:

KANSAS.—The St. Louis Republican of the 23rd instant, contains a letter from Whitehead, Kansas, dated April 16th, which states that Gov. Reeder has receded from his claim to decide all the contested elections for members of the Legislature, and that such cases will be referred to the decision of that body. The writer of this letter left St. Louis for Kansas, April 5th, and says there were on board the steamboat which conveyed him, numerous emigrants from Virginia, Kentucky, New York and New Jersey and that those from the two States first mentioned, had a number of slaves with them.

There are two classes of people who come from free States—the independent and dependent. The first have some means and intelligence, and think and act for themselves. They are observant and practical as well as theoretic. They come to remain, and to make their condition as comfortable and prosperous as possible. If they find the country better suited to slave labor, and that that institution is the *status quo* now to the peace and advancement of the State, they will become pro-slavery men. And that they will find such to be the case, all who know the nature of the soil, and its peculiar adaptation to the growth of hemp, and the tone and sentiment of the leading citizens, can readily comprehend.

The other class are the subjects of the "Emigration Aid Society," who come without means and with Utopian anticipations, and are sadly disappointed, and curse the men who sent them hither.

As many as are able return. Those who are unable to do so, are obliged to labor—hard manual labor—such as they are unaccustomed to. They are not used nor have they the physique, to handle the mail and wield the axe with the brawny sons of the West. They feel their inferiority, and their energy and pride stir them to extraordinary efforts. They try to emulate their hardy co-workers in every thing, and in nothing more than in their freedom and independence of thought and action. They become ashamed of their relations to the Emigrant Aid Society; they do not wish to be thought subject to its will; it has deceived them; they spurn it; they desire to show to its disregard of its edicts, and to give evidence to those amongst whom their new lot is cast, and they are freemen, and will act as such; and thus many of them who have Free Soil or even Abolition principles, vote the pro-slavery ticket.—They would do any thing, rather than bear the imputation or even the suspicion of being slaves of the Aid Society. The recent election has demonstrated this fact. In the Representative district elect by his Excellency the Governor, for what reason we know not, the Burr Oak District—where there are some three hundred voters, at least one hundred or one hundred and fifty of whom are Free Soilers, Watson, the highest pro-slavery candidate, received 258 votes, and Free Soil, only 2.—And so it runs throughout the Territory.

This account of the condition of the settlers of Kansas, and the causes that have produced the recent vote, is intelligible on its face, and there is no authentic evidence to bring its statements in question. That men went over from Missouri and voted, we presume to be true. Many citizens of Missouri had gone into this Territory, made their claims to lands preparatory to

permanent occupancy, and returned to arrange their affairs. The election for the Territorial Legislature was evidently ordered at a time and in a manner to deprive these people of their votes. The official notice was long deferred, and a length was published at an unexpected time, a brief period before the day appointed for the election. But the Abolition Emigration Societies of the North were notified long beforehand of the time fixed for the election in order that they might be prepared for it.

It was this proceeding which especially aroused indignation against Gov. Reeder. It became evident that he was using his powers to control the organization of the Territory in a particular way. The scheme failed; the Missouri settlers carried the day, and now heaven and earth are moved to deprive them of their rights.

False statements, without even the plausibility of fabricated testimony, are advanced to make out a case for the interposition of the bayonet in the affairs of Kansas in order to array the army of the United States in favor of Free Soil.

Something of this kind was tried before. The Military Governor of California fixed the qualification of voters in that conquered region; called a Convention of the people; presided over the formation of a State Constitution, and assisted at the election of United States Senators—all before the United States had even established any form of civil administration over that country. This was the first great military operation of the Abolitionists, and proved successful. California was a great way off; the Military, and the Northern settlers, had it in possession, and many other questions complicated it and induced the South weakly to yield to the tide. It seems to have been taken for granted that because we yielded California to a foray, that henceforth all that was necessary to secure a Territory to the North, was to drum an army of occupation among the Free-soilers; squat on the land; carry an election; pass an Anti-Slavery law, and demanded admission into the Union on the strength of it.

This was precisely the course pursued in the case of Kansas. The instant the Territorial bill was passed, the Abolitionists began to agitate for its forced settlement by Free-soilers. Societies were formed to furnish means to transport an army of Abolition settlers to the spot in time to put down all competition, and fix a violent Free Soil character upon the Territory at its very birth. The very violence of the proceeding alarmed and aroused the South, and Missouri, to defend herself from such an inundation of hired barbarians from New England, organized an opposition force.—She had some experience of an Abolition State on her Eastern borders and did not care to repeat it on her Western. Thus these two emigrating currents came in conflict, and if the Southern swept away the Northern, it is simply that it was the stronger, the more earnest and more congenial to the country.

The Free-soilers are beat at their own game, driven back by their own weapons, and now their organs cry out for the protection of United States bayonets. They will not get them; but if, at any future time, this intervention shall be successfully called for, it will simply be the beginning of civil war, and we leave those who invoke it to imagine where it will end. The Abolitionists have, of their own free will, commenced this struggle for the possession of Kansas, and they must abide the consequences. The whole South is now deeply interested in the result, and will be no indifferent spectator, but an active participant in the struggle.

George Washington says: "The bosom of America is open to receive, not only the opulent and respectable stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of all nations and of all religions, whom we shall welcome to a participation in all rights and privileges."

It is well for Washington that he did not live till 1855. Such sentiments now would have hung him in effigy.—*Albany Jour.*

It appears from an elaborate article in the New York Courier, on the "Resources of Russia," that the revenue of that empire is over \$300,000,000. The church, too, is enormously rich and furiously patriotic. Whatever motives Russia may have for desiring peace, lack of the sinews of war is not one of them.

CONCORD, N. H., May 3rd.
The American party in this State have, in State Council, adopted resolutions protesting against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and against the Fugitive Slave Law, pledging the party to resist the further extension of slavery.

HARTFORD, May 3d.
The Legislature this morning elected Wm. K. Miner, K. N. Governor of Connecticut for the ensuing year. The vote was, Miner, K. N., 176; Ingraham, Dem., 70. The other K. N. State officers were elected.

The Pittsburgh Union announces that two hundred members of a Baptist church at Mazon town have seceded, because their pastor had joined the Know-Nothing.

In Wheeling the coffee-house license has been fixed at \$2.00.

Atchison's Last Crime.

Col. Benton's organ in St. Louis, the Missouri Democrat, charges upon Senator Atchison that he was instrumental in defeating the Abolition Party in Kansas Territory, in the late elections. In this we fully agree with the Democrat, and would add that Gen. A. has never for a moment laid down his arms, and his untiring efforts to carry out his motto, which was victory or death, is known and appreciated by the people of Missouri and the South. A higher compliment could not have been paid Gen. Atchison. It is the best recommendation that could have been put forth to re-elect him next fall as United States Senator of Missouri. Gen. Atchison deserves the thanks, and will receive the praise of the entire people of the South, for the victory he is gaining for them in making a slave State.

Two battles have been fought, and victory has been ours.—There will be but one more battle to be gained, and that will be when Kansas asks for admission into the Union as a State, and then the remaining old Tories and traitors in Congress will perhaps show some signs of war—but when we put our great and never-to-be-conquered Gen. David R. Atchison, at our head, with this motto in his heart, which is "victory or death," we shall come off victorious, and our country restored to peace and harmony for time to come.—*Platte Argus.*

The Case of Judge Loring—the Massachusetts Know Nothings Sold Out to the Abolitionists.

The Senate of Massachusetts on Friday, by an overwhelming majority, concurred in the vote of the House in favor of requesting the Governor to remove Mr. Loring from the office of Judge, which, he holds under that State. Of course he will be removed accordingly. His office is said to be a fat one, and there are probably several of the Hiss Nunnery Committee who would like to have it. The unpardonable offense of Judge Loring was his obedience to the constitution and the laws as Commissioner of the United States in the case of Burns, the fugitive Slave. Judge Loring did his duty in aiding to restore this fugitive to his master and no more. The abolitionists from that hour resolved upon making this upright officer a victim and an example, and with the aid of a Legislature almost unanimously Know Nothing in both branches, they have instructed their Know Nothing Governor to execute their sentence. The act is a fitting appendage to the dirty Hiss Nunnery Committee, which has been hissed into public contempt through the length and breadth of the land. The vote in both branches of the Legislature against Judge Loring decides the character of the Massachusetts Know Nothing party. It is an abolition party, full of the bigotry of the old blue laws and the seditious fanaticism of Lloyd Garrison. It must be out of the Know Nothings of the other States, or they will all sink together in this filthy slough of abolitionism.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Abolitionists Foiled.

WON'T TAKE THEIR LIBERTY!—We copy from the Cincinnati Columbian of the 22d ultimo:

"The negroes, Emanuel and Alfred, who were brought before Judge Store on *Auburn corpus* recently, were this morning brought into court, and being interrogated as to their preferences for freedom or slavery, at once unhesitatingly declared their wish to go with their master to Missouri. Judge Store then told them to do so, and they were soon across the river, on Kentucky soil. This preference of Slavery is more astonishing to the Abolitionists and colored population generally, since a purse of fifty dollars was subscribed to start the negroes if they would remain, and constant work at good wages was promised them.

The negroes expressed themselves delighted at getting off, and particularly so when told that some ten or a dozen other slaves of their acquaintance were to be taken along with them."

HOLDING STAKES.—A fellow at a race course was staggering about the track, with more liquor than he could well carry.

"Hallo! what's the matter now?" said a chap whom the inebriated individual had just run against. "Why—hic—why," said the fellow, so drunk that he was hardly able to articulate, "the fact is, a lot of my friends have been betting liquor on the race to-day, and they've got me to hold the stakes."

Green peas are selling in New York for 87 1/2 cents per half peck.

The mounted police of Savannah, Ga., made their first appearance in full uniform on the 19th.

The latest Irish papers mention that large numbers of emigrants were again leaving for America.

The rate of interest, as established by the Nebraska Legislature, in that territory, is 10 per cent.

CHOLERA.—Cholera is prevailing among the soldiers at Fort Leavenworth. It is also in Leavenworth, several persons having died of the disease.—*Brunswick.*

SEBASTAPOL is distant 1,392 miles from St. Petersburg. Couriers traverse the distance in from five to seven days.

FIRE.—It is estimated that property to the value of over \$1,000,000 per month is destroyed by fires in this country.

More money is spent in the United States for Cigars than for common schools.

CALIFORNIA.—Under the new postal arrangements, letters to California must be pre-paid ten cents.

Gov. Pollock has signed the bill limiting labor to ten hours per day.

To prevent cats from annoying you—Shoot them when they are young.

Five Hundred

Salt Lake emigrants, direct from Pittsburg, arrived Sunday evening, per steamer Equinox. They bring several hundred wagons and a large quantity of freight. No sickness of consequence during the trip around.

The French in the Crimea have taken a liking to New England rum. It sells at eighty cents at Constantinople.

Dane, of Washington city, recently received \$10,000 from McBlair as damages for being called a "nigger."

Mayor King, of St. Louis, has been presented with a splendid horse and all the equipments by some of his admirers.

The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt of \$876, in an envelope marked "overpaid."

A bill is before the New York Legislature to construct another suspension bridge at Niagara.

One firm in New York has recently imported from France one thousand dozen eggs.

Dr. Mauld, the chief physician of the late Emperor Nicholas, is a homeopathist.

The new police force of Cincinnati is constituted of sixty-one foreigners and sixty-eight Americans.

The New York Post says: "Kansas must come into the Union as a Free State or not at all."

The New Orleans Bee has news from Mexico of the dangerous illness of Santa Anna.

Wm. K. Miner, Know-Nothing, has been elected Governor by the Legislature of Connecticut.

The Buffalo Democracy announces that ex-President Fillmore is about to visit Europe.

I am an Owe-Nothing, said a neighbor, as he paid up his newspaper bill.

The Agrarian is dead—has been dead for some weeks. It was a Benton paper.

Mr. John Wells, of Boone county, has recovered from Frink & Co., stage proprietors, \$1,000 for injuries received by the upsetting of one of their coaches.

It is computed that upwards of thirty thousand persons have already departed from Great Britain for the Great Salt Lake.

Mr. Latta, of Cincinnati, who claims to be the original inventor, has obtained an injunction against the use of the Boston steam fire engine.

One of the Havana papers like the London Times, is pleased at the K. N. movement in the United States.

The proceedings against Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster at New Orleans, go to show that he is the victim of a conspiracy.

David Raleigh, the United States Pension Agent, at Evansville, has been indicted for perjury.

New Advertisements.

DELAWARE!

THE Town of Delaware is situated in Kansas territory, on the south side of the Missouri river, three miles above the line of the reservation, and is a beautiful town. It is in February last, on a tract of land densely timbered, and of access from the surrounding country and situated favorably for health; already there are a number of houses going up. It has the following resources as a good and prominent point:

Firstly—A Good Landing. The Missouri river at this point is compressed within a narrow space, the channel is remarkably deep and the Kansas shore, and is a mile above and below, the Kansas shore, thus affording at all times a safe and secure landing for steamers.

Secondly—Timber in Abundance. A tract of land on which the town is laid out, is covered with valuable timber, for building purposes, besides this, there is on the opposite side of the river a large bottom, heavily timbered with oak, ash and walnut.

Thirdly—Its Position. This town lies on the Kansas side of the river supporting it, a large district of the very best lands in the Territory, while on the opposite side of the river there is a large and fertile bottom, and is a sufficient to sustain a town of large size. This is the most accessible point from which the Delaware nation of Indians can procure their supplies. Delaware is the nearest and most accessible point at which the country on the Kansas river can do their receiving and forwarding business. There are a great number of towns on the Kansas that will find it to their interest to make this place their shipping point, among them we would name Oswego, Calhoun and others. As there is a good ferry at this point, emigrants traveling to Kansas Territory on the great State road from St. Joseph to St. Louis, will find that this is the proper point at which to enter the territory, as by this means they avoid a great deal of unnecessary travel.

This location is high and commanding, having no stagnant water near to generate disease, from its streets, there is presented to the eye a splendid view of the Missouri river for miles above and below the town, the country in the vicinity presenting a view at once pleasing and romantic.

Every inducement will be given to mechanics to make Delaware the place of their choice. We ask each person to examine the place. The merchant will find on an examination, that Delaware is obliged to command a trade not second to any town in the Territory; from such persons we ask an examination. In a word, we ask for Delaware an examination by the public.

Sale of Lots. The undersigned of Platte City, Mo., Peter T. Abell, Weston, or L. F. Hollingsworth, Delaware, Kansas Territory, are authorized to dispose of shares or lots in said town, who may desire to purchase.

B. F. CLARK, W. L. DICKINSON, W. L. DICKINSON.

ATTENTION SQUATTER SOVEREIGNS

MISSOURI

Steam Plaining Mill.

CASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY.

(Corner of Ninth and Walnut Streets.)

IF YOU want to save fifty to one hundred per cent. on your bills of lumber and work, you must purchase in St. Louis. The following are some of the prices of building materials, lumber, &c.

Clear lumber, \$40 00 per 1000 feet.
2d Quality " " 30 00 " 1000 "
3d " " 25 00 " 1000 "
Shedding, " " 22 50 " 1000 "
Frame Timber, \$25 00 to \$30 per 1000 feet.
Flooring, " " 22 50 to 24 00 per 1000 feet.
Weather boarding, 20 00 to 22 50 per 1000 feet.
Facing lumber, 1 side, \$3 00, 2 sides, \$3 50 per 1000 feet.
Sash 8 x 10 1/2 thick 51 cents per light.
" 10 x 12 1/2 " 10 " " 51 "
" 10 x 14 1/2 " 10 " " 51 "
Doors 2 feet 8 by 6 feet 8 1/2 thick, \$2 40
" 2 " 10 " 6 " 10 1/2 " 2 50
" 3 " 8 " 6 " 11 " 2 80
These are some of the prices that we sell at. For full particulars, see our printed bill of prices.

We are manufacturing to order and keep on hand an assortment of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Door and Window Frames, Mantels, Bases, Shelving, Fencing, Weather Boarding, Flooring and Moldings of every pattern.

Our work is all made of seasoned lumber and warranted equal to hand work. We will send our bill of prices to any person wishing one. SAWYER & McILVAIN, March 23, 1855. "11-3m

THOMPSON'S HOUSE.

LIBERTY, CLAY COUNTY, MO.

THOMAS MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS well known Hotel has been leased and is newly furnished by the undersigned with the design of making it equal if not superior to any house in the west. He flatters himself, that by strict attention to the comfort and welfare of his guests, he will merit and receive a large share of public patronage. THOMAS MURPHY.

JNO. WILSON. ROBERT F. CLARK.

WILSON & CLARK.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS

AT LAW.

Office at Platte City, Mo.

DEALERS in Wines, Liquors and Family Groceries of every description. Wooden, Willow and Stone Ware, Tobacco, Segars, Cigars, Preserves, Branded Fruits, Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, Glass and China Ware &c. All of which will be sold wholesale and retail lower than at any other house in the city. Weston, Mo. "14

SOAP—20 boxes rosin soap, for sale low, by ASPLING, STEVENS & CO.

STEAM SAW-MILL.

AT LEAVENWORTH CITY.

MURPHY & SCRUGGS, are prepared to furnish the citizens of Kansas, with all kinds of Lumber, at their Mill in Leavenworth, on reasonable terms. "11

L. D. RICE. Wm. H. MILLER, Weston. Parkville.

CHURCH & MILLER.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law

Office, in Park's new 3 story building, corner of Main and Water streets. "11-y

100,000 POUNDS BACON.

KANSAS, Nebraska, Salt Lake and California Emigrants take notice, that we have a very large amount of CITY CURED BACON on hand, and for sale low, if immediate application be made. McLAUGHLIN &